

ENS...WSR...61.

Mexico City, D.F.,  
Apartado 538,  
May 24, 1929.

My dear Mr. Rogers:

I was very happy to receive your recent communication with respect to the plans of the Guggenheim Foundation. I will, of course, hold myself in readiness to co-operate with them in whatever way may prove to be desirable for all concerned.

Any detailed discussion of the points raised in the copy of the letter from Mr. Joseph S. Cotton should perhaps be postponed until I see you this summer. However, I may say in passing that Mr. Cotton seems to have missed the main point: the fundamental objective of the plan set forth in my memorandum is to introduce some direction and organization into research work in Mexico; to continue giving money indiscriminately to "a few promising young Mexicans", or to experts like Buell to "spend two years in Mexico" etc. is, in my opinion, the best way to defeat the realization of this objective.

Mc Laren has acknowledged receipt of my suggestions for the Mexican program at Williamstown and promises to write again in a few days.

The extra funds requested in my No. 60 have been duly credited to my account. Keith leaves for Eureka Springs tomorrow morning. As stated in my telegram, I will, unless otherwise advised by you, arrive in Chicago on or about June the 15th.

Sincerely,





Vol. XXII

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1929

No. 25

## FORUM LUNCHEON

Thursday, June 27

Eyler N. Simpson

ON

*"Present Day Problems in Mexico"*

Dr. Simpson has spent the last two years in Mexico making a study of conditions in that country for the Institute of Current World Affairs, a foundation studying international affairs in various parts of the world. He is giving special lectures at the University of Chicago this summer.

*Special Feature Preceding the Talk:*

LEE MILLER

winner of second place in the recent National Oratorical Contest in Washington, will give his oration. The Club takes pride in presenting this young member of the Junior City Club, who hails from Proviso High School, and who won in the preliminary contests the honor of representing Illinois.

Speaking will begin promptly at 1:00

*Invite a Guest*

## MEMBERS ASKED TO PLEDGE NEW MEMBERS TO AID CLUB

### Reasons Given for Continuing Present Plan and Keeping Dues Low

Signed pledges numbering 42 in the first return mail—this is concrete evidence of the support accorded the President's report of last week. These pledges, with total applications now numbering 115, show good prospects of the realization of a sound financial basis for expansion as stated by President Duncan-Clark.

"Why spend \$50,000 on an old building?" was an unsigned query written across the face of a pledge card sent in by an unknown member. Let it be known therefore that nothing

would give the club administration greater joy than to encounter a clean-cut demand for a new building. This idea has not been overlooked, but it cannot be contemplated as a practical matter at a cost of less than \$500,000.00; and thus far no one has offered a practicable suggestion as to financing. Since the present building is in perfectly sound condition, the Directors have seen no objection to an expenditure of \$50,000.00 for an addition which will

*(Continued on Page 2)*

**See Page 3 for Important Announcement**

# Foreign Notes

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Vol. V, No. 6

July 13, 1929

Entered as second class matter June 6, 1925, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the ACT of March 3, 1879.

## The Religious Settlement in Mexico.

On August 1, 1926, the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Mexico withdrew the priests from the churches and declared that it was impossible for the Church to function under the conditions imposed by the Mexican government. The immediate and ostensible cause of this action was a law requiring church officials to register with the municipal authorities. The underlying and more fundamental reasons for the clerical "strike" were found in certain provisions of the 1917 Constitution. On June 21, 1929, after almost three years of bitter struggle between the forces of the State and the Church, following a series of conferences between Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores and Provisional President Portes Gil it was officially announced that the so-called religious conflict was "settled" and that regular services in the churches would forthwith be resumed. These are the bare facts in the case. But what lies back of these facts? Exactly what were the points at issue? What is the significance of the statement that the conflict is now settled? And, more to the point, who won?

The first two of these questions may at least be partly answered by summarizing briefly articles Nos. 3, 5, 24, 27 and 130 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917. Article 3 states that instruction given in public institutions of learning shall be secular and that "no religious corporation or minister of any religious creed shall establish or direct schools of primary instruction." Article 5 holds that it shall be unlawful for any individual to enter into a contract or agreement "which shall have for its object the irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of man, whether by reason of labor, education or religious vows" and adds that this statement shall be interpreted as prohibiting the establishment of monastic orders of whatever denomination. In Article 24 the regulation is laid down that religious acts of public worship must be performed strictly within places set aside for this purpose, which places shall at all times be under government supervision. Article 37 threatens any individual with loss of citizenship who in any way compromises himself "before ministers of any religious creed. . . not to observe the present Constitution." Finally, Article 130 places definite limitations upon the rights and privileges of religious bodies.

The most important clauses of Article 130 are: "Marriage is a civil contract;" "the law recognizes no juridical personality in the institutions known as churches;" the states are given exclusive power to determine the number of priests within their respective jurisdictions; "only a Mexican by birth shall be a minister of any religious creed in Mexico;" no minister shall under any circumstances criticize the fundamental laws of the country, the authorities, or the Government, and ministers shall not be entitled to hold office, vote, or assemble for political purposes; "no minister or any religious creed may inherit either on his own behalf or by means of a trustee or otherwise any real property occupied by any association of religious propaganda or religious or charitable purposes."

In addition to the provisions in Article 130, other sections of the Constitution and the enabling legislation passed during the administration of President Calles (see article No. 27 and the decree of July 3, 1926) expressly state that the churches and all church property shall be considered as the property of the nation and the uses to which this property shall be put shall be determined by the government. Moreover, the religious institutions known as churches "shall in no case have legal capacity to acquire, hold or administer real property or loans made on such real property."

During the last three years representatives of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico have repeatedly petitioned the national legislature to modify in greater or less degree the above summarized articles of the 1917 Constitution. The national legislature has steadfastly refused to accede to the demands of the Church. The issues have been clearly drawn. The Church has declared that the constitutional provisions and the regulations thereof put an end to religious freedom in Mexico and imposed conditions on the priesthood which it could not accept and remain true to its faith. The State has maintained that the laws and regulations to which the Church objected were absolutely necessary to insure the efficient functioning of the government and that they were in no way a bar to the free worship of God. Thus the matter stood at deadlock until the settlement of June 21st of the current year. Which side gave in?

The simplest way to determine "who won?" in the recent settlement of the religious conflict in Mexico is

to compare the concessions made by the government with the demands made by the Church. We have already noted that the Church had on numerous occasions petitioned for drastic changes in five of the articles in the 1917 Constitution. Over against this we may place the points in the recent agreement. The terms of this agreement were:

(1) The Church is to be allowed to designate the priests who are to register in compliance with the law.

(2) Religious instruction is to be allowed to children or adults in places of worship.

(3) The Constitution is to be interpreted as guaranteeing to the members of any church as it does to all other residents in the Republic the right of petition for the change of any law.

It will be noted that nothing is said in the terms of the agreement about permitting the church to inherit, hold, or administer property, to establish monasteries, to conduct primary (parochial) schools; no mention is made of changing the constitutional provision which vests the ownership of all church property in the nation; no modification is suggested in the limitations of citizenship (the right to vote, to hold office, etc.) placed upon the clergy by the Constitution—indeed, so far as the terms of the formal agreement are concerned it is difficult to see wherein the Church has gained any concession of major importance. What informal and unofficial agreements may have been reached between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church it is, of course, impossible for the outsider to say.

The prominent position given in the official statement by President Portes Gil to the matter of the right of petition for the change of laws leads one, however, to hazard the guess that the Church in its wisdom has once again comforted itself with the knowledge that governments and laws come and go, but the Church is eternal.

The age old struggle between the Church and State in Mexico will, one may assume, continue, but with the difference that, for the time being at least, the interested parties have agreed to shift the scene of action from the battle-field where it has been for the last three years to the less sanguinary halls of the national congress. There can be no denying that, whatever the formal or informal concessions made by either side may be, the agreement to quit fighting and begin arguing is a great gain to all concerned—and not the least of these is the long-suffering Mexican people.

EYLER N. SIMPSON,  
Institute of Current World Affairs.

## The Belgian Elections.

The elections to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies which were held on May 26, 1929, resulted in slight gains for the Liberals and the Frontists and in losses for the Socialists (Belgian Workers' Party). The Catholic party lost some seats in the Flemish provinces but it conserved its strength in the other provinces. The strong economic and social basis of the Belgian political parties and the Belgian system of proportional representation have stabilized the political situation.

Election landslides do not occur in this country. This is shown by a comparison of the results of the elections of 1925 and 1929:

	Seats secured in 1925	Seats secured in 1929
Catholics .....	78	76
Socialists .....	78	70
Liberals .....	23	28
Frontists .....	6	11
Communists .....	2	1
Independents .....	0	1
Total .....	187	187

The loss of eight seats by the Socialists brings the party back to about the position which it held in 1921. Its program for heavier inheritance taxes did not prove to be a popular one. The Liberal party is still behind its 1921 position. The Frontists, who advocate home rule for Flanders made the largest relative gains. It is clear that the autonomist movement must be taken seriously. The Catholic party is not as strong as it appears as it is torn by internal dissensions. The old Catholic circles, the Catholic Peasants' Union and the Catholic Workingmen's Association and the Flemish Catholics are frequently working at cross purposes.

The Government which is based on a coalition of the Catholics and Liberals announced that it regarded the outcome of the election as denoting the confidence of the country in the Government's policy.

HAROLD GOSNELL.

## Status of the Kellogg Pact.

The status of the ratifications of the Kellogg Pact to date is as follows:

### SIGNATORIES

Ratifications deposited by original signatories—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, United States.

### ADHERENCES

Ratifications deposited by adhering nations—Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, China, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Iceland, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Liberia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden.

Perfected except for formal deposit—Haiti, Persia, Turkey, Honduras, Netherlands.

Approved by legislative body but awaiting ratification by head of State—Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Latvia, Switzerland, Guatemala.

Countries signifying their intention to adhere—Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, San Salvador, Hungary, Luxemburg, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Countries invited to adhere but yet to signify their intention—Argentina, Brazil.

## NOTICE

From July 24th to August 15th, Miss Grace Telling will be in charge of the council office in the morning, during the absence of the executive secretary, who will be attending the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass.

# URGES WORLD BOARD FOR TRADE DISPUTES

Dr. T. W. Page at Williams  
Institute Suggests Plan as  
War Preventive.

## LINKS IT TO WORLD COURT

First Tariff Commission Head  
Makes Proposal to Deal With  
Raw Material Monopolies.

## MEXICAN POLICIES DEBATED N. Y. T. 8/5/29

G. B. Sherwell Cites Laxness of  
That Country in Loans—Enrique  
Munguiay Jr. Charges 'Defamation'

By LOUIS STARK,

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2.—Expressing the view that nearly all modern wars have been caused by commercial rivalries among nations, Dr. Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the Council of the Institute of Economics in Washington and the first chairman of the Tariff Commission, proposed before the Institute of Politics here today that a special commercial division of the World Court be established, to which would be referred disputes arising out of international trade questions.

Dr. Page said he felt confident that by this means friction engendered among nations by restriction of trade in raw materials, especially those monopolistically held, would be minimized, thus providing a remedy for a potent cause of wars.

Likened to Federal Trade Body.

The division, or commission, that would be set up would establish findings as to what was fair and equitable between different nations and their industries and peoples and would render opinions about which, it could be hoped, public opinion of the world would crystallize. Such a commission, according to Dr. Page, would function in the field of international trade in a manner similar to the Federal Trade Commission, which decides what is fair and what is unfair in domestic trade matters. He also suggested an international conference to formulate an agreement on basic principles involving government control of access to raw materials.

Page's suggestions were made at the conclusion of an address at the opening session of the round table discussion on "trade relations as affected by politics, science and finance," presided over by Dr. Harriett E. Home of Washington. Other round table discussions today took up inter-Allied debts and reparations, the interests of United States citizens in Latin-America and post-war constitutional changes in Europe.

Sharply differing opinions on Mexican fiscal and economic policy were expressed at the first general conference on Mexico, led by Dr. Elyer N. Simpson.

Calls Barriers a Menace.

In his recommendation of an International Trade Commission under the jurisdiction of the World Court, Dr. Page indicated that such a commission would have no jurisdiction over American tariff matters. He held that it would be possible to obtain official support for his proposal if the commission's activities related to those other types of trade barriers which are of real concern to American industries and which menace complete industrial development because of their limitation of supplies of raw materials.

Among the raw materials held to be Government monopolies or quasi-monopolies and concerning which there have been bitter disputes, Dr. Page mentioned rubber, controlled by Great Britain; coffee, largely controlled by Brazil, natural nitrates by Chile, antimony by China, paper pulp and nickel by Canada, camphor by Japan, and potash by a Franco-German combine.

Dr. Page, who was a member of the preparatory commission which planned the World Economic Congress of 1927, at which the problem of raw materials was discussed, denied the view that the United States was "omnipotent in commercial matters and that we can punish the other nations when we are so disposed."

Such a belief, he said, was based on the principle that this country could retaliate against other nations if it did not agree with their trade policies. Retaliation was impossible, he declared, because restriction of exports is unconstitutional and in addition there is no raw material of which this nation has anything approaching a monopoly and production of which could be restricted.

Holds Cooperation Essential.

Even if the United States had a complete monopoly of any raw material, a policy of restricting exportation of such material would work greater havoc among American producers than the benefits such a policy might hope to attain, Dr. Page added. He asserted that retaliatory measures were apt to provoke counter-retalials.

The only recourse he saw was for the United States to cooperate with other nations to the end that if this nation wished satisfactory trade relations with other countries, it must assist in developing a doctrine of what is fair in international trade relations.

Dr. Page said that his proposal would bring into being more effective machinery than any so far devised for dealing with the problem of governmental restrictions on trade in raw materials. The first requirement is an international agreement on basic principles formulated at an international conference on governmental control of access to raw materials, he explained.

In reply to a question as to the feasibility of an economic union of European States, Dr. Page said the matter would not even be worth discussing for several generations because these were so many things which divided the peoples of Europe and which would have to be eliminated before a customs union could be taken up seriously. He contended that the trade barriers raised after the World War were more destructive of good relationship between the nations than any tariffs erected since the Napoleonic period.

Calls Our Tariff Too High.

Among the reasons he ascribed for the erection of such barriers were jealousy by some nations of those which had seized their trade during the war, the creation of many new States which sought to control their own economic destinies, the desire on the part of each nation to put itself into a strategic bargaining position against its rivals and the growth of nationalism.

Affirming that the American tariff was higher than it need be even for protection, Dr. Page said that if President Hoover was empowered to create a tariff commission and allow it several years in which to work it would make a better tariff than "any we are likely to get under the present circumstances." He did not favor "a complete reversal" of the traditional tariff policy, which, he maintained, would be disastrous to this nation and the rest of the world, and compared such a proposal with the sudden withdrawal of a stimulant from one who had been accustomed to use such an aid.

Differences Arise Over Mexico.

At the general conference on Mexico differences of opinion developed when G. Butler Sherwell, formerly in charge of the Latin-American finance section of the Department of Commerce, painted a gloomy picture of Mexican conditions. On the other hand, Mexican conditions were described as extremely hopeful by Enrique Munguiay Jr., international lawyer, of Washington. Other speakers were Edgar Turlington of Columbia University, formerly assistant solicitor of the State Department, and Franz Schneider, financial editor of The New York Sun.

Mr. Sherwell, quoting from a private study of the history of the Mexican debts, said that out of about 119 years of independent national existence the Mexican national debt had been in default about eighty years and that in only fifteen fiscal years did revenues balance expenditures. Referring to Mexico's capacity to meet its obligations as affected by its social reforms, Mr. Sherwell asserted that about half of the privately owned cultivated acreage of Mexico had been seized by the government for distribution among the peons.

Quite apart from the social question involved as to the wisdom of "bringing Mexico back to the pre-conquest system of communal land holdings," Mr. Sherwell argued that the problem of compensation would seriously affect the economic status of the country and its ability to pay.

"Just what justification the Mexican Government may find for its policy of land expropriation, without first having adopted a sound and well-defined program regarding the means of payment is difficult to conceive," he said.

#### Says Stress Was Put on Money.

Mr. Munquía began his defense of Mexico by saying that his country "has been subject to a relentless campaign in this country of every malign defamation." He asserted that in the past money had been advanced in the form of loans to Mexico and other undeveloped countries with greater consideration to the high value of money in those countries rather than to "humanitarian motives."

"It has been the aim of the Mexican Government," he said, "to dignify the forsaken peon and to render him more productive in the long run to himself and to his own country," said the lawyer. "Statesmen, as opposed to business men, think in terms of generations to come, not in terms of yearly dividends."

Declaring that Mexico wished to indemnify foreigners for revolutionary excesses, Mr. Munquía argued that in strict compliance with international law no such liability might be based on revolutionary wrong.

"It is absurd," he continued, "to ask that a commotion such as the Mexican people suffered may permit simultaneously a prompt fulfillment of what in truth are dependent obligations."

"In this respect let me remind you that notwithstanding defaults no foreign investor in Mexican Government bonds has ever lost a cent of his money from the time of the usurious English debt, and that not only has he recovered at least the issue price but interest of 1 or 2 per cent."

#### Says Others Wrote Dawes Plan.

Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, at the opening of his round table on interally debts and reparations, said it was generally conceded that the Dawes plan was chiefly written by two Englishmen, Sir Josiah Stamp and Sir Arthur Salter. General Dawes's name, Dr. Viner said, was attached to the plan chiefly to give it an American flavor, although he is supposed to have had little to do with the working out of the plan. Dr. Viner credited Owen D. Young with a valuable contribution to the plan in the form of vetoing unworkable and undesirable features.

Professor Herbert I. Priestly of the University of California characterized the policy of the United States as "benevolent imperialism" in its dealings with Latin America. "The trouble with the American imperial-

ism, he said, has been that "it has been apologetic, self-exculpating and hesitant." "The problem faced by the United States in its relations with its Caribbean dependencies, he told the conference on Latin America is to maintain under its tutelage the dependencies until they have developed sufficiently into a socio-economic society which is capable of self-management and which has established a living standard."

#### Likens Britain to Soviets.

In a talk on post-war constitutional changes in Europe, George Young of London said that recent developments in the British Empire showed that it had become an association of sovereign States and dependencies "curiously like the system scientifically elaborated by the Soviet constitution makers."

At the request of Dr. William E. Rappard of Geneva, Mr. Young elaborated his comparison between the British Empire and the Soviet Union by drawing an analogy between the loose constitutions of both and by the rather similar dominance of those constitutions by extra-constitutional parties.

Dr. Rappard, in the first of the evening lectures tonight, described the trend of international cooperation in Europe since the war. He told of the spread of republican institutions in Europe since the war and pointed out that the genesis of the movement resided in the persistent "propaganda" of the Wilsonian gospel" between 1918 and 1919, which resulted in the abdication of the Kaiser and the adoption by Germany of a republican constitution. He did not believe that the history of the world showed another example of successful international propaganda on such a scale.

# CALL MEXICAN PEACE A PATCHED-UP TRUCE

Speakers at Williams Institute  
Say Church Issue Is Merely  
Shifted to Legislature.

## FRENCH POLITICS EXPLAINED

Dr. Andre Sigfried of Paris  
Gives His First Lecture on  
Political System.

N.Y. T. 8/4/29

## BANKING COURSE OPENED

Dean Corbett of McGill University  
Outlines Program on Canadian  
American Relations.

By LOUIS STARK.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3.—  
The recent agreement between the  
Catholic Church in Mexico and the  
government was merely a "patched-  
up" truce which shifted the scene of  
the conflict to the less sanguinary  
halls of the National Legislature, the  
members of the Institute of Politics  
were told today at the second and  
concluding general conference on  
Mexico.

While the speakers indicated that  
both sides were "resting on their  
arms" so far as the religious issue  
was concerned they were also of the  
opinion that there would be no fur-  
ther trouble if the church cooperated  
with the government and confined  
its interests to the spiritual sphere.

Exceedingly encouraging and opti-  
mistic reports on the agrarian and  
educational program of Mexico were  
made by authorities.

The speakers were Dr. Elyer N.  
Simpson of Mexico City and the In-  
stitute of World Affairs, New York;  
Dr. Ernest Gruening, author of  
"Mexico and Its Heritage," and  
Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, writer on  
Mexican agrarian and educational  
problems, who is also an authority  
on the American penal system.

The groundwork was laid today for  
a discussion of the limitation of  
armaments at the session presided  
over by Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey,  
retired.

The round table on disarmament  
and that on "Planned Prosperity,"  
directed by William T. Foster and  
Waddill Catchings, attracted an un-  
usually large number of registrants  
today.

Professor T. E. Gregory of the  
London School of Economics opened  
his course on banking, currency and  
exchange, and Dean F. E. Corbett  
of McGill University outlined the  
scope of his program on Canadian-  
American relations.

## Tells of French Political System.

Dr. André Sigfried of Paris de-  
livered the first of his lectures on  
"The Political System in France" on  
this evening.

Education, agriculture and the re-  
ligious issue were the angles from  
which the speakers on Mexico ap-  
proached their subject at the gen-  
eral conference. In passing, Dr.  
Simpson, the first speaker, com-  
mented on the financial situation by  
saying that Mexico had turned the  
corner economically and was sincere  
in its expressed desire to pay its in-  
ternal and foreign debts. He saw  
no reason why Mexico should not  
pay her debts if peace continued.

Summarizing the problem of edu-  
cation in Mexico, the achievements  
of the immediate past and what  
still remained to be accomplished.  
Dr. Simpson pointed out that out of  
a population of 14,340,000 about  
6,879,000, or 65 per cent, were un-  
able to read or write, and that the  
percentage of illiteracy in some  
States was as high as 80 per cent.

Dr. Simpson sketched the educa-  
tional program, described the rise in  
school population and the classes in  
the teachers' training schools and  
the growing classes in the Federal  
agricultural schools, and said that  
Mexico's rural education system was  
"a going concern" which had been  
entirely built from the ground up  
in the last seven years. There was  
much that still remained to be done,  
for there are 1,676,000 children still  
without schooling, as compared with  
1,311,000 in schools, he said.

About 49,500,000 pesos are spent on  
education every year, according to  
Dr. Simpson, and the republic has  
9,520 State and Federal schools and  
15,000 schools of all kinds, including  
private establishments. He referred  
also to the problem of teaching  
2,000,000 Indians to speak Spanish,  
and declared that the task of rais-  
ing the standard of living of 8,000,-  
000 people who subsisted in the most  
primitive fashion was "an import-  
ant job of social and economic  
engineering."

## Sees No Gain by Church.

Dr. Simpson compared the de-  
mands of the Mexican hierarchy with  
the terms of the recent agreement  
and could not see where the Church  
had gained any concessions. The  
argument was merely shifted to the  
legislative halls, he said.

Dr. Gruening discussed the re-  
ligious issue in greater detail. The  
struggle of the last three years, he  
maintained, was merely an episode  
in Mexican history which had its  
roots in the sixteenth century. In-  
quiring why the recent religious up-  
rising did not sweep the government  
out of power, as Mexico has been  
Catholic since the time of the con-  
quistadores, Dr. Gruening said that  
essentially the religion of Mexico has  
not changed in four centuries; the  
people merely substituted the wor-  
ship of saints for the worship of the  
ancient Aztec deities. The Mexican,  
he said, was essentially an idol  
worshipper.

The real reason why a real upris-  
ing did not take place when the re-  
ligious issue was dominant was that  
the priest was not a real factor in  
Mexican religious worship.

Foreign Catholics, he added, were  
impressed with the contrast of the  
Church in Mexico with that in other  
Catholic countries.

## Declares Bishops Closed Churches.

Contrary to the general impression  
that "the Government closed the  
churches," Dr. Gruening told the  
Institute that the churches remained  
open and that the people were per-  
mitted to enter and worship but with-  
out the intervention of priests.

The quarrel now settled he ascribed  
to the pronouncement of the Mexican  
bishops in 1926 that they would  
combat certain articles of the constitu-  
tion of 1917, which were "violative  
of divine and natural law." When  
the Government saw the campaign  
impending it countered to enforce  
the provisions against which the

Episcopate had declared opposition,  
he said. Up to that time the provi-  
sions had not been enforced.

In its decree that all priests must  
register the Government sought to  
check up whether the law that only  
Mexicans by birth may be ministers  
was being violated. The clergy re-  
fused to register and the day before  
the decree went into effect, with-  
draw from all the churches, Dr.  
Gruening said.

"There is no doubt that the episco-  
pate expected that thereby a situation  
would be created which would bring  
the Government to its knees," he  
continued. "A nation-wide boycott  
was launched under its auspices and  
various uprisings in different sections  
of the country took place. The move-  
ment against the Government was  
however a failure and there was no-  
thing for the Episcopate to do but  
to make terms and this it very wisely  
has done. Under the terms of the  
agreement the clergy agree to come  
back and register. The Episcopate  
agrees to accept the provisions, which  
three years before it declared "in-  
tolerable" "violative of the Divine law"  
and which it could not modify under  
any consideration without committing  
treason against its faith and religion."

"By the settlement the clergy  
comes back after a period of nearly  
three years of self-imposed exile.  
The government on the other hand is  
spared the annoyance of the guerrilla  
warfare carried on in certain States  
by the so-called "Cristeros" and is  
therefore to that extent better able  
to undertake and carry forward its  
program of economic reconstruction."

## Calls Settlement Only a Truce.

"It is anything but a permanent  
settlement. At best it is only a  
truce. The argument has merely  
been shifted from the field to the  
legislative halls. Both sides are  
merely resting on their arms. While  
to Americans the laws may appear  
highly restrictive, they are the  
cumulative effect of a situation  
which the Church has created in  
Mexico."

Dr. Tannenbaum, who traveled  
through every section of Mexico by  
muleback in his study of the agrar-  
ian and educational problems, de-  
clared that, despite all the charges  
against Mexico the government to-  
day rests upon a wider democratic  
base than at any time in the last  
400 years.

He traced what he described as the  
400-year war between the plantations  
and the communal villages, a battle  
which had been a losing fight for the  
villages, whose land and populations  
had drifted into the control of the  
large plantation owners. In the ex-  
tension of the plantation system and  
the reduction in size of the com-  
munal village lay the kernel of the  
entire Mexican agrarian situation,  
he said.

## Restores Land to People.

In the last fifteen years, according  
to Dr. Tannenbaum, one-third of the  
population of Mexico has moved from  
the communal villages to the large  
plantations. As a result of the land  
laws, he said, the village is again  
coming into its own.

He asserted that if the Mexican  
and foreign landowners had been  
willing to concede the right of the  
people to own land and conduct the  
villages in their own way there would  
have been peace in Mexico long ago.  
If in the future an attempt is made  
to interrupt the process now going

tion of restoring the land to the people it was his opinion that such a movement could only be made "at the expense of revolution."

The Mexican revolution, said Dr. Tannerbaum, was a legal revolution, "and the only one which has tried to distribute the land by law instead of confiscating it."

While Mexico has been charged with confiscating land, it has not done so, but has offered to pay the value fixed by tax assessments, plus 10 per cent, he said.

#### Discuss Armament Limitation.

Rear Admiral Hussey, at the first meeting of his section on limitation of armaments, said that everybody believed in limitation, but "the difficulty appears to be not so much in reaching agreement of the great end in view, but agreement as to the method and means of arriving at that end."

"The navy is for limitation," he declared, "the navy is to promote peace. A government's first duty is to preserve order. This is a primary function of the navy. The navy deplores war. The navy would welcome limitation of armament provided national security is not endangered. It is that sort of limitation that Britain is seeking; it is the sort that France is seeking; it is the only sort that any wise people will sanction."

"Limitation of armament is a broad subject. It covers the whole stretch from outlawry of war to a limitation that is not even reduction of armaments."

"The complexity of the subject of limitation has been demonstrated at Geneva. Consider the greater complexity of the other matters, political, economic and social, that enter into human relations, which have a direct bearing upon the subject of our discussion."

"There had been a tendency to place the responsibility for lack of progress in limitation on the technical expert. But anyone who understands the negotiations that have taken place knows it is a politico-technical matter with the statesman always more potent than the technical expert. The greatest stumbling blocks have been made by the statesmen, not the experts."

#### Finds Reports Discouraging.

"The official reports of armament conferences are discouraging reading. While it may be presumptuous to criticize the methods used in these conferences, it is evident that under the auspices of the League or outside the League those last ten years of intense activity in the interest of the limitation of armaments has not borne commensurate fruit."

"It has seemed to me worth while to go back of armaments and the failure to reduce armaments, to the fundamental material and moral welfare of mankind, to the changing world, the changes wrought by science, the evolution of civilization, to get a better line on the inherent character of concepts of human relations. We may find the answer to our question, 'How disarm?' considering another question, 'Why arm?'"

Willis Abbott, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, said that education of the people to the belief that peace was normal rather than war would be one way of approach.

# Mexico Church Issue Reviewed At Williamstown

N.Y. Herald-Tribune 8/1/29

Politics Institute Speakers  
Discuss Accord Between  
Catholics and Government

Clericalism Is Blamed

Little Gain for Religious Fac-  
tion Seen by Researcher

By Walter Millis

A Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31.—An interpretation of the recent religious accord in Mexico as a mere truce, in which the Catholic church has yielded to the secular government on the point at issue without a settlement of the fundamental controversy between them was given here today by several speakers at a general conference of the Institute of Politics on the Mexican situation.

"So far as the formal agreement is concerned," said Dr. Eyles N. Simpson, a research investigator in Mexico City and agent of the Institute of Current World Affairs, "I find it exceedingly difficult to see that the church has gained any concession of major importance."

"What informal and unofficial agreements may have been made between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church no outsider, of course, can say. One may hazard the guess, however, that the church in its wisdom has once again comforted itself with the knowledge that governments and laws come and go, but the church is eternal."

## Fears Continued Struggle

"The age-old struggle between the church and state in Mexico will, one may assume, continue but with the difference that for the time being at least the interested parties have agreed to shift the scene of action from the battle field where it has been for the last three years to the less sanguinary halls of the national congress."

Ernest Gruening, editor of "The Portland (Me.) Evening News" and a student of Mexican affairs, put a similar view even more strongly. The conflict of the last three years, he said, "was merely an episode in a struggle which has lasted for more than a century. The net result is that the clergy has accepted the conditions which, three years ago, it declared to be 'intolerable,' 'inviolable of divine law' and which it said it could not modify 'under any consideration without committing treason' against its faith and religion."

## Doubts Permanent Truce

In the present temper of Mexico's revolutionary government, Mr. Gruening held, it is extremely unlikely that the restrictive laws against which the clergy protested in these terms would be modified. For that reason he believed, the accord to be "anything but a permanent settlement—merely a truce." Mr. Gruening, though speaking in temperate terms, laid much of the blame for the existence of those laws upon the past actions of the Church itself.

During the early period of Mexico's independence, he said, "the zeal of the Church was not for its spiritual mission but for its earthly and temporal affairs." With a backwardness diametrically opposed to the action of the Catholic Church in other countries, the Mexican Church, Mr. Gruening said, had maintained the inquisition in actual existence until 1820, and afterward perpetuated its rule by episcopal decrees. It had aided Maximilian against the Mexican patriots and in other ways had laid the country under a burden of clericalism, which produced the restrictive articles of the 1917 Constitution.

"The Mexican experiment in the attempt to check clericalism," he added, "has provoked excesses on both sides. But broadly speaking the church must take the greater responsibility itself. If it will now devote itself to its greatly uncultivated spiritual field adjustment will be easy, but if it continues to resist there will be more trouble in Mexico over the clerical issue."

## Mexican Reviews "Victory"

No one arose to state the church's side of the controversy, but Enrique Murgula Jr., a Mexican international lawyer, who has previously argued the Mexican government's case, declared that "the Mexican government does not express any rejoicing over this victory. If it is a victory. Having fulfilled its duty as a government it is now just as careful of the rights of the Mexican Catholics who submit to the laws as it was formerly intransigent against those who did not submit to the law. The government did not seek and has never sought to destroy the church."

The discussion of the clerical question came at the end of a two-day conference on "Mexico: Financial, Social and Political Changes Since 1910." In yesterday's discussion the general point was made that Mexico's return to financial solvency was bound up with her prosecution of the reform program of the revolution. The expense of that program, it was pointed out, makes it more difficult for Mexico to find the surplus for foreign debt payments, while at the same time unless the government carries forward the reforms expected by the people no final stability can be expected.

"Mexico," as Dr. Simpson summed it up today, "is in something of a dilemma. For the most part she has failed to pay the service on her foreign debt. At the same time she owes a debt to her people crystallized in the revolution and the program which grew out of it. Mexico cannot pay these debts simultaneously nor pay one to the exclusion of the other. The government cannot pay the foreign debt unless the revolutionary program is carried out pari-passu. But with the exception of the oil industry I cannot feel otherwise than that Mexico has turned the corner and is on the up-grade. Except for future revolution, she can pay both types of debt."

## Need for Education

In sketching this "debt to the people," Dr. Simpson himself discussed the great need for education and the educational advance made by recent governments. Sixty-five per cent of the population above ten years of age is now illiterate, he said, but already some 3,000 Federal and 6,000 state schools have been established in the rural communities within the last seven years, and a whole educational system, devoted to practical instruction and designed to establish some measure of cultural and national unity among Mexico's widely divergent peoples, has been built up.

Frank Tannenbaum, associate of the Institute of Economics of Washington and a writer on Mexico's agrarian problem, discussed that aspect of the reform program. "From time immemorial," he said, "there has been a basic conflict between the plantation economy in Mexico and the village economy. For the 400 years up to 1910 the plantation was winning the battle, little by little taking the lands from the organized village communities and tying their people to the land by the debt system, in a form of virtual slavery."

"During the Diaz regime this process increased in speed and greater and greater areas passed into private hands. The result was that in 1910, when a good excuse came along, the village population rose up. It was the village population that fought and won the revolution. The plantation workers who had been tied to the soil took a minor part and won minor rewards."

The present agrarian laws, whereby the government expropriates private land, paying for them in bonds on the basis of the assessed valuation plus 10 per cent, was a result of this rising, according to Mr. Tannenbaum, and in the last fifteen years about one-third of the population has moved from the plantations to the villages. "The basic factor for the next twenty-five years," he continued, "will be the village coming back to its own. If the foreign investor had been willing to concede the land to the communities he could have had peace. If you won't accept this factor in the future it will only be at the price of further revolutions."

In contradistinction to the French Revolution, Mr. Tannenbaum argued, the Mexican expropriation of land was fundamentally legal because accomplished under a specific law. He justified the fact that the compensation to former owners is low on the ground that the owners in the past had shifted the great burden of taxes onto the landless and that in compensating on the basis of taxable values far beneath real values the government was only evening an old score.

MEXICO, D. F., DOMINGO 19 DE AGOSTO DE 1928

## Su Religión, su Mentalidad . . .

El Dr. Simpson arrojó un haz de verdades a los señores asambleístas en la sesión del Instituto Interamericano de la Universidad Nacional, reunidos en esta capital.

Dijo el mencionado personaje que no debe verse peligro alguno en el imperialismo exterior, cuando un pueblo llega a desarrollar sus riquezas, ampliar su educación técnica, formar gérmenes de industria, adaptar los métodos «americanos» de trabajo, pero especialmente mantener su cultura, defenderla a todo trance como lo está haciendo México, para ser fuerte no solo materialmente sino espiritualmente.

Desde el punto de vista económico, el Dr. Simpson tiene razón: Ningún pueblo tiene derecho a quejarse del imperialismo exterior cuando él mismo demuestra su incapacidad para subvenir a sus necesidades, para competir con los pueblos productores y para sacar el mejor jugo que le ofrecen las tierras fecundas y maternales con que la naturaleza lo dotó.

Hace mucho tiempo, que nosotros venimos coreando a quienes afirmaron, en épocas pretéritas de nuestra historia, que la independencia nacional no estaría consumada sino hasta el momento en que esta colectividad consiguiese obtener su independencia política.

Nación que no cuenta con los recursos necesarios para alimentar a sus hijos, es, dentro de las condiciones del mundo moderno, nación esclava; pero nación que, teniendo esos recursos no sabe o no puede explotarlos en su propio beneficio, es Nación irredenta.

Sostuvimos desde las columnas de diferentes periódicos, que el acta de Independencia de un pueblo se firma el día en que éste consigue no ser subsidiario, en ninguno de los órdenes biológicos, digamos, comercial, bancario, industrial, agrícola, de otro pueblo.

Venimos sosteniendo desde tiempo atrás que toda nación que exporta sus materias primas e importa artículos elaborados indispensables a su vida, es nación condenada irremisiblemente a la esclavitud.

Necesitábamos, a lo que parece, que la lección no fuera dictada por labios extranjeros, para que empezáramos a conceder atención a estos asuntos que afectan vivamente a los intereses procomunales.

Pero esta lección concierne en un orden más importante que el de los intereses puramente económicos, que ya sería decir bastante puesto que éstos se hallan ligados en forma íntima a los intereses morales de toda colectividad contemporánea.

Dice el doctor Simpson, ya colocado en el punto de vista netamente espiritual: «que necesitamos mantener nuestra cultura y defenderla a todo trance».

La insinuación es valiosa para este México que muchas veces se convence sólo cuando oye la verdad pregonada por labios que no hablen su mismo idioma o concebida por cerebros que no tengan la misma idealidad que hizo palpar las fibras cerebrales de sus padres y de sus abuelos.

País que reniega de sus tradiciones, país que desconoce las fuerzas genésicas que le dieron vida, país que, a título de revolución, ejecuta una labor de desquiciamiento de sus más puros valores morales e intelectuales, está condenado a algo peor que la esclavitud económica: a la abyección moral.

El doctor Simpson vino a darnos lecciones de patriotismo; porque vino a enseñarnos eso: que necesitamos mantener nuestra cultura y defenderla con todas las fuerzas de nuestra alma.

La cultura afecta, para que sea integral, a los órdenes religioso, atávico e histórico de una colectividad.

Víctor Hugo, el enorme genio del siglo pasado, tenía razón de indignarse cuando se removía una sola piedra de los castillos, de los monumentos, de las basílicas que relataban en su lenguaje de pie-

Viene de la 1a. plana

dra, y como de piedra, resistente al embate de los años, la historia de Francia. Y conste que Víctor Hugo era tan creyente en la divinidad del Papa como lo somos nosotros y como lo es la opinión pensante de México.

Pero cuando Hugo quería que se conservaran las basílicas, cuando quería que no se removiera una sola de las losas que componían las aras sagradas, cuando se esforzaba por distinguir entre el Claudio Frollo, pretense corruptor de Esmeralda, y el Obispo que entregaba los candeleros de su caridad a Juan Valjean, Víctor Hugo hacía obra de Patria, hacía obra de cultura, hacía obra de libertad.

Esto debe dejar un sedimento acerbo en el paladar de los que creen que, para ser revolucionario en México, se necesita abogar por la destrucción de toda la herencia que nos legaron nuestros antepasados, que para ser revolucionario se necesita sacudirse en convulsiones epilépticas sin finalidad determinada.

Mas a nosotros, tranquilos en la serenidad de nuestra conciencia revolucionaria, nada nos importa el juicio de los corruptores de la idea libertaria que dio hábito a la Revolución.

Nosotros no sentimos el revolucionarismo como sentimiento regresivo. Tal vez, por eso son pocos los "revolucionarios" que entienden nuestro lenguaje; tal vez, por eso resultamos románticos y anacrónicos dentro del ambiente que se han empeñado en formar los otros "revolucionarios."

Pero decimos que nuestro mayor anhelo consiste en que la Revolución se identifique con la causa de la Patria y la Patria es esa que nos enseña el doctor Simpson: la que conserva, en el relicario sagrado de sus hijos, las tradiciones, la cultura de ella.

Conservemos, pues, la religión del pueblo, que no hay religión que no encierre en sí una alta moral social; conservemos la mentalidad de nuestro pueblo, conservemos sus costumbres, y no por eso dejaremos de ser revolucionarios.

Comprendamos que la Revolución únicamente será santa, únicamente será buena cuando constituya una de las partículas impalpables del alma colectiva.

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NEW YORK

ENS-WSR 62

Apartado 538, México, D.F.  
September 12, 1929

My dear Mr. Rogers,

I am sorry to have delayed writing you for so long a time, but since my arrival in Mexico I have been so occupied with the affairs of the Guggenheim Foundation that I have hardly had time to eat and sleep. I am not yet able to make a full and complete report on my activities here during the last several days, due to the fact that Dr. Aydelotte carried off with him the bulk of the notes and records. I may say, however, that in the twelve days which Dr. Aydelotte spent in Mexico I believe we broke several Mexican, if not world, records. The following brief summary will give you my basis for this belief:

(a) During the twelve days we had interviews with some thirty-three different individuals, including three Ministers of the Cabinet, and one sub-Minister. A number of these individuals we saw more than once.

(b) As the result of these interviews, we were able to select five of what I believe to be the most competent and outstanding persons in Mexico to serve on the Mexican Committee of Selection for the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. In addition, we managed to obtain sufficient data on a large number of other persons to furnish a basis for the selection of Committee members for several years to come.

(c) We were also able to set up the complete machinery for running the Foundation in Mexico. Under this heading should be included such matters as the framing and translation into Spanish of the announcement and regulations of the fellowships, arrangements for the translation and printing of all forms and documents incidental to the collection of information about candidates, the compilation of mailing lists, and finally the writing of a complete report of Dr. Aydelotte's activities during his stay in Mexico. The last-mentioned includes a general report to the Guggenheim Foundation, a list of suggestions and directions to the members of the Mexican Committee of Selection, and a memorandum stating the basis of the relation between the representative of the Institute of Current World Affairs in Mexico and the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. (A copy of all of these documents will be sent to you as soon as they are returned to me from New York.)

(d) Finally, in addition to the above mentioned, I was able to "get in" for Dr. Aydelotte all of the usual tourist stunts, including a weekend at Ambassador Morrow's home in Cuernavaca, a trip to the Pyramids, and all of the regular

sights in Mexico City itself.

Although doubtless Dr. Aydelotte will see you in the near future and report in detail on his experiences here, I believe I may say without fear of his contradiction that he was highly pleased both with his trip and with my own efforts to be of assistance to him.

If present plans do not miscarry, the official announcements for the fellowships will be made on or about October 1. Applications will be received until December 15 and the first appointments will be made in the latter part of February. As soon as I can arrange the administrative details for the fellowships I will begin at once my study of higher education in Mexico. Such a study will involve trips to several of the larger centers such as Monterrey, Guadalajara, and Puebla, and will serve not only the purposes of the Guggenheim Foundation but also our own in that it will represent the rounding out and the completion of my "Educational Studies."

In view of the fact that the first selections of Guggenheim fellows are to be made in February and that it will be therefore necessary for me to be in Mexico for at least a month preceding the appointment, I am tentatively planning to return to New York around the first of December. This may mean that I will have to forego looking in on the Carnegie show at Yucatán. Final decision in this matter, however, can wait for several weeks. Meanwhile, I wish you would go ahead with your plans to talk to Merriam or Kidder in the interests of getting for me an invitation to attend the conference in Yucatán.

Keith writes me various and sundry reports in re life in the big city and seems to be enjoying herself thoroughly. Her address: Karin Keith, Hotel Bristol, 129 West 48th Street.

Dr. Aydelotte left for New York last night and as soon as I have had a chance to collect my thoughts and clean up my desk I will write you again.

Sincerely yours,

  
B. N. S.

ENS:EDP

*Return to  
Walter S. Rogers  
622 Fifth Ave  
New York*

September 18, 1929.

My dear Senator:

I am making my report on my trip to Mexico in the form of this letter to you, which you may transmit to the Trustees at your convenience. I think the actions taken by me were within the powers of discretion granted me by the Trustees at their meeting last spring, but I shall be very glad indeed to have your endorsement of them if you approve of the things I have done.

I had a very satisfactory discussion of the whole problem with President Hoover and with the Mexican Ambassador to the United States in Washington on August 21st, and I sailed from New York for Vera Cruz with Dr. Elyer N. Simpson on August 22nd. We landed at Vera Cruz on the 29th, and I spent two weeks in Mexico holding conversations with about thirty-five men of prominence in education and public life concerning the general policies which would best make for the success of the Mexican Fellowships and concerning the make-up of the Committee of Selection.

I received the most cordial assistance and hospitality from the officers of the American Smelting and Refining Company in Mexico City as well as in San Luis Potosi and Monterey. I feel especially grateful to Mr. Woodul, Mr. Edelen, Mr. J. W. Maxwell, Mr. Espinoza, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Earle, who was kind enough to motor me from Monterey to Laredo.

For the most part Dr. Simpson and I went together to hold our interviews in Mexico City. This made it possible for me to do most of the talking while he took careful notes. It also gave me the advantage of his very fluent knowledge of Spanish and enabled us to check each others impressions of the personalities of the men we met and of the opinions expressed.

So far as general policy is concerned I was at the outset very strongly of the opinion that the members of the Committee of Selection should be entirely outside the fields of government and politics. It seemed, however, to Dr. Simpson and me, after we had looked into the situation, that this policy would be a mistake. The present government of Mexico is so much in earnest and includes so large a share of the best brains in the country that it would be difficult to ignore entirely all of the men who hold office under it and still obtain the kind of committeemen which the Foundation desires.

The question as to whether the Committee of Selection should consist entirely of Mexican citizens or whether it should include one or more foreigners we discussed with practically everyone we met whose opinion on the subject was likely to have value. It was clear that it would have been quite pleasing to Mexican pride to have the Committee composed exclusively of Mexican citizens. The opinion was expressed that this policy would also have the effect of throwing the

responsibility for the appointments squarely on Mexican shoulders. Furthermore, it was Mr. Hoover's opinion that we should probably be able to find better men for this purpose among the citizens of Mexico than among foreigners who had gone there for purely business reasons and who would not be so likely to be qualified for work of this kind. On the other hand, personal and political feeling runs high in Mexico, and the point was made by a number of Mexican citizens that candidates themselves might feel that the presence of one or more foreigners on the Committee would be a guarantee that political and personal prejudices would not influence the appointments.

As we studied the situation, however, we were convinced that the most important consideration in selecting the members of the Committee was the character and personality of the individuals themselves, and it was largely upon this latter basis that our selections were made. A long list of names was suggested to us by various people with whom we had interviews. On the names so suggested, we received a great many comments, made in confidence and with the utmost frankness. Guided by these suggestions, and by our own impressions of the persons concerned,--impressions gathered usually from more than one interview--we wish to recommend to the Trustees the appointment of the following members of the Committee of Selection for Mexico for 1931:

Ing. Sanchez Mejorada, Minister of Communications: Mejorada is not in any sense a politician but rather one of the government officials who is really in earnest about improving conditions in the country. He holds an engineering degree from one of our American schools and stands very high in his profession in Mexico. He was well spoken of by all the people whose opinions we most valued and made an exceedingly fine impression on Dr. Simpson and me in the two interviews we had with him.

Sr. Moises Saenz, Sub-secretary of Education: Saenz is, like Mejorada, a man who is more interested in the work of his department than in politics. He holds a degree from Columbia, taught in the Lincoln School in New York, and has been a leader in the remarkable educational work which is now being done in the country by Mexico. His brother is at present Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon.

Sr. Carlos Contreras, Architect: Contreras likewise holds a degree from Columbia and has studied in France. He is an authority on city planning and has a wide reputation in his field. He is wholly outside of government and politics and seemed to grasp intuitively just what we are trying to do with the Guggenheim Fellowships in Mexico.

Mr. R. G. C. Conway, General Manager of Mexican Light and Power Co. Outside of the direction of Luz y Fuerza Mr. Conway has devoted himself during twenty-five or thirty years in Mexico to collecting books and manuscripts concerning early American history and in making himself an authority in that field. He has published a great deal and has one of the finest

collections of books in his field in the world. He was strongly recommended for the Committee by many Americans as well as Mexicans.

Ambassador Dwight Morrow: We have invited Ambassador Morrow to serve on the Committee, and he is now giving the question careful consideration. I can see myself that there are certain reasons why he should prefer not to serve though I hope that he will find it possible to do so.

Fernando Gonzales Roa: If Mr. Morrow decided not to serve, I propose to invite Mr. Roa, who is a prominent lawyer and who was the representative of Mexico at the last Pan-American Congress at Havana. He was first suggested by Mr. Mora and has been warmly recommended by a number of other Mexican and American advisers. He is General Counsel of the Mexican National Railways and is at present the representative of Mexico on the Mexican National Claims Commission sitting in Washington.

We consulted a great many people as to whether it would be advisable to offer members of the Committee some compensation for the meetings which they attend as we do in the United States. It was, however, the very strong opinion of several of the men in whose judgement we had the most confidence that this would not be advisable. It was suggested that public emphasis upon the honor of serving on this Committee and its international importance would be much more appreciated, and it was also suggested that Dr. Simpson might very properly entertain the Committee at dinner or in some other way on the occasion of the meeting at the expense of the Foundation, and I have given him carte blanche in this respect. It gives me pleasure to say that the first four members of the Committee mentioned above accepted most graciously and seemed to feel highly honored by the invitation. I hope to have a reply from Mr. Morrow early in October and shall not approach Sr. Roa unless Mr. Morrow finds it impossible to serve.

In addition to the men selected to serve on the Committee for 1930, we have made a list of others who should be considered as members of the Committee in future years. It seems to us that in addition to the Committee of Selection a Mexican advisory board for the Guggenheim Fellowships should be constituted two or three years hence, if the first fellowships are successful and if the Trustees find it possible to increase the number of appointments. Such a larger board would grow up naturally out of returned fellows, out of men who have been members of the Committee of Selection in the past, who are being considered for membership in the future or who have in other ways been of service to the Foundation.

Acting in consultation with Mr. Moe, and on the authority granted me by the Trustees at their meeting last spring I have re-

requested Dr. Myler N. Simpson, the representative of the Institute of Current World Affairs in Mexico, to act as General Secretary for the Foundation in Mexico City and as Executive Secretary of the Committee of Selection. Dr. Simpson will undertake to send out announcements of the fellowships and to secure for them the requisite publicity, to have printed in Spanish the necessary forms and stationery, to receive applications, follow up references, summon members of the Committee of Selection and candidates to meetings, to report the action of the Committee, and in general to represent the Foundation in Mexico City. He will recommend, after consultation with Mr. Moe and with me, such changes as seem advisable in the Committee of Selection from year to year, and in the policies which the Trustees should adopt in connection with the Mexican Fellowships.

Dr. Simpson's position in Mexico City, his wide acquaintance with leaders of thought in Mexico, his constant study of the needs and achievements of the Mexican people, and his excellent knowledge of the Spanish language, added to his personal qualifications and his interest in the project, make him an ideal representative of the Foundation.

I have authorized Dr. Simpson to incur such expenditures as are necessary for travelling expenses, printing, postage, stenographic work, entertainment of members of the Committee and candidates, and other relevant expenses. I advanced to him on September 10th \$500.00 for immediate expenditures, and have left it to Mr. Moe and to him to arrange for a simple system of accounting as will satisfy the Treasurer of the Foundation.

While I was in Mexico City, the memorandum of regulations was translated into Spanish and was left in the hands of the printer. Other forms similar to those in use in the New York Office are now being translated into Spanish and will be printed by Dr. Simpson at once. A copy of the memorandum of regulations for Mexico is appended to this report.

A letter of instructions along the lines of this report should go to Dr. Simpson from the Secretary of the Foundation. Furthermore, in order that the policies of the Foundation may be clear to all concerned, formal instructions from the Trustees should be sent to each member of the Committee of Selection through Dr. Simpson. Drafts of these letters are appended to this report.

I am very glad to be able to report to the Trustees that the announcement of the Guggenheim Fellowships in Mexico has been received with the keenest interest and that I heard many expressions from men of scholarship and influence of the great potential value of these fellowships. This is a period when ideas and institutions in Mexico are undergoing rapid change. It is a period when the greatest opportunities in the country are open to young men, and when there is the eagerness on the part of the leader of the younger generation to secure the experience and training necessary to enable them to discharge public

duties efficiently and intelligently and to build a new civilization on the foundations laid by the revolution. There can be no question of the importance and the difficulty of the tasks before them, and I was much impressed with the eagerness and the sincerity with which the best of them are attacking their work. At this moment the United States can probably teach Mexico more of what the best Mexicans are eager to learn than ever before in the history of the two countries.

It is true that there are in Mexico only a small number of advanced students capable of undertaking researches of the same character as our Guggenheim Fellows from the United States. I have explained to Dr. Simpson that the Committee should feel at liberty to recommend candidates whose projects are less specific or less advanced than those for which we give fellowships in this country, provided the candidates themselves were men who promised to be useful and important in Mexico upon their return. At the same time I feel that the standards of the Foundation for its Mexican appointments should be kept as high as possible and that the intellectual ideas for which the Foundation stands are precisely those which are likely to be of the greatest value in Mexico in the long run.

Mexico has much to learn from us and it seems to me that we have an equal amount to learn from her. The significance of the Mexican revolution for students of political and social questions can hardly be exaggerated. Mexico is furthermore a laboratory in which the most daring experiments are being tried in finance, in race relations, and in education. The great task which lies before leaders of Mexico, namely, to bring a primitive and illiterate people into some kind of harmonious relation with modern industrial civilization, must be full of interest in its application to conditions in our own South, in the Philippines, in India, in Egypt, and wherever else in the world similar conditions obtain. It is perhaps not too much to say that it is the greatest task which confronts the civilized nations of the world today.

The idea first suggested by Dr. Merriam in connection with our exchange fellowships for Mexico, of seeking for some problems of common interest to the two countries which could be jointly studied by American fellows going to Mexico and by Mexican fellows coming to the United States, was eagerly welcomed and a large number of subjects were suggested in which such joint studies would be of value. Among them are problems of archaeology, of forestry, of agriculture, of immigration, of business relations, of methods of education of primitive peoples, of government, and of law. The last mentioned is one of the most interesting and contains possibilities of immediate practical importance. It was very strongly called to my attention by Mr. Reuben Clark of the State Department, who is now working on the question of the agrarian laws at the Embassy in Mexico City. It seems that the concept of property is very different in the Mexican law from what it is in our own. Both our own conception and that of the Mexican law are very imperfectly represented by the constitutions and statutes of the two countries. The Mexican conception of property is inherited from

the old Spanish colonial codes, running back through four centuries. Our own conception is, of course, embodied in the rules of English Common Law.

According to Mr. Clark, there is the densest ignorance on the part of the Mexican lawyers of our own conception of property, and of American lawyers of this idea as embodied in the Mexican law. It is possible that a study of this question made by a Mexican fellow in the United States and one made by an American fellow in Mexico might, if they were good enough, have enormous value in enabling representatives of the two countries who have to adjust disputed questions of property rights to understand one another and to come to some reasonable agreement.

Major Ahern and Dr. Orton of the Tropical Research Laboratory in Washington were equally enthusiastic about co-operative work in forestry, bringing Mexican foresters to the United States to be trained and sending trained men from the United States to Mexico to study the possibility of introducing new species of hardwoods into the American market where they are very much needed.

These are only a few of the many attractive possibilities for this exchange of fellowships which grew out of the conversations held by Dr. Simpson and me in Mexico City. I have no doubt there are many others, perhaps of greater interest and importance, which will develop as time goes on. If these possibilities are realized, it will mean that the number of fellowships allotted to Mexico should be largely and rapidly increased.

I feel very strongly, as did Professor Haring upon his return from Mexico, that our experience with the Mexican Fellowships would be the best possible guide for our policies in South America. When I see you I hope to get your opinion on the question as to whether we should not allow ourselves a little more time to study the results in Mexico before proceeding to make the first appointments in South American countries. I should like very much the opportunity of answering any further questions you may have whenever you are ready to see me in New York. I must say that I found this trip to Mexico one of the most interesting I have taken for a long time.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Simon Guggenheim,  
120 Broadway,  
New York City.

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MEXICOCITY MEX 20

WALTER S ROGERS

1929 SEP 20 PM 11 07

522 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

GEORGE WYTHE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE HERE CONCERNING WHOM YOU HAVE  
MEMORANDUM ANXIOUS SEE YOU CHICAGO OCTOBER FOURTH FIFTH OR SIXTH  
STOP IF YOU NOT PLANNING BE CHICAGO THAT TIME CAN YOU  
SEE WYTHE WASHINGTON OR NEWYORK ON ANY ONE ABOVE DATES  
ST4 TELL MOE I AM SENDING MEXICAN REGULATIONS MONDAY  
E N SIMPSON.

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September 21st, 1929

NIGHT LETTER

Walter M. Simpson  
 Apartado 538  
 Mexico City, Mexico

Have no plans for Chicago Am uncertain as to whereabouts from fifth  
 or sixth stop will be glad see Wythe suggest his communicating with  
 office when he reaches this part of world greetings

Rogers

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS  
522 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

ENS.WSR 63

Apartado 538, Mexico City  
September 24, 1929

My dear Mr. Rogers,

I take it by this time that you have had a talk with Aydelotte and Moe and thus have obtained a more complete report on Dr. Aydelotte's activities in Mexico City than I was able to give you in my last letter. Since Dr. Aydelotte's departure I have been mainly occupied in arranging the administrative details incidental to the operation of the ~~capital~~ Fund in Mexico. The announcements and the regulations have already been printed and the application blanks and other forms are now in the press. If present plans do not miscarry, everything will be in readiness to start the wheels moving on October 1.

Concerning George Wythe, you have all of the relevant facts in the memorandum which I left with you this summer. I would like to take this occasion, however, to reiterate my judgment that Wythe is a superior person and the kind of man which the Institute is looking for. I have transmitted to Mr. Wythe information contained in your telegram and he promises to get in touch with you as soon as he reaches Chicago.

In re the "silent penetration" and incidental functioning of the ICWA in Mexico during the past few days, I submit the following items:

(a) I have had several long talks with Lawrence Martin and spent the day with him at the pyramids last Saturday. I have given him such advice as I could concerning the problems which the newly established Pan-American Institute of Geography and History is likely to meet in Mexico. He is coming to the house tomorrow afternoon for tea and to look at my maps.

(b) Yesterday I received a visit from le Baron W. de Boetzelaer, Chargé d'Affaires A. I. des Pays-Bas. This gentleman is the newly-arrived representative of the Dutch government and came to me, as he put it, to be "oriented with regard to Mexico." He was especially concerned about the agrarian problem. I have given him his first lesson in this subject and in payment thereof I am to have luncheon at the Legation today.

(c) Yesterday in response to a letter of introduction from Raymond Buell I met and had a brief talk with Dr. Alfred Vagts, son-in-law of Charles A. Beard, and author of a book in German on the relations between the United States and Mexico. Apparently Dr. Vagts also wants to be orientated and is coming to the house for tea for that purpose Wednesday afternoon.

(d) I have made a new friend at the American Embassy in the person of the new Military Attaché, Col. Johnson. We have been playing tennis together and trading gossip. He bids fair to be a valuable contact.

I have started to work on my study of higher education in Mexico as announced in my last letter and am now in the stage of gathering materials. I expect to be ready to do some field work in the early part of next month.

Inclosed you will find my expense accounts for the last three months and also an article entitled "United States Income Tax for Americans Residing Abroad." The last mentioned may throw some light on the subject of the income tax status of the representatives of the ICWA.

Will you kindly have Ben send me the three volumes of the reports of the Harris Memorial Foundation Round Table for 1929. Also, will you kindly send me the full name, address, and title of Mr. Edmund E. Day.

Very sincerely yours,

  
E.N.S.

ENS:EDP

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NIGHT LETTER

September 30th, 1929

Mr. Eyer N. Simpson  
Apartment 538  
Mexico City, Mexico.

Yours twentyfourth received stop Spent Saturday Swarthmore with  
Aydelotte who enthusiastic about you and possibilities fellowships  
expects see Morrow this week Washington stop Merriam says probably  
no conference this winter stop Johns wedding nineteenth stop made  
satisfactory arrangement Johns Hopkins re Young stop Communicating  
with Wythe at Chicago Greetings

Rogers

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October 1, 1929

Tyler N. Simpson  
Apartado 538  
Mexico City, Mexico

Rockefeller Foundation sixty one Broadway The Social Sciences  
Edmund E Day director have cancelling telegram from Wythe

Rogers

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

ENS.WSR.64

México, D.F.  
October 2, 1929

My dear Mr. Rogers:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your telegrams of September 30 and October 1. I am sorry that George Wythe was forced to change his plans and will not be able to see you at this time. However, he comes to the United States quite often and undoubtedly will be able to arrange for a meeting on the occasion of his next trip.

I presume that you have by this time seen in Moe's office a copy of the report made by Dr. Aydelotte to Senator Guggenheim. I am inclosing the copy which Dr. Aydelotte sent me for your files.

Sincerely yours,

  
E.N.S.

ENS:EDP

WSR..ENS..

October 4th, 1929

Dear Eyster:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram just sent to you.

I have had a long session with Embree and Day who are disposed to recommend to their respective funds that each contribute \$25,000. a year toward a setup such as outlined on last page of your report on Social and Economic Research.

Within the next five or six days I am to recast the suggestion into the form of a request for appropriations. It is understood that I am free to make any changes and additions that seem desirable.

Both Day and Embree say that an endorsement - not necessarily of the request for funds but of the scheme for a center for the furtherance of research in Mexico - would be very helpful. I suggest that when you see the Ambassador you sail around the subject and when you receive a copy of my re-draft you see if you can get him to write letters to the two funds or at least a letter to me, which I can pass on to them. In all this I think it much worthwhile that you interest Reuben Clark.

In haste,

WSR/FC  
encls.

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# WESTERN UNION

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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 4, 1929

Walter W. Simpson

Apartado POSTAL 538

Mexico City, Mexico

Please send airmail immediately any additions revisions last page  
report economic research Embree Day ready recommend appropriations  
from their respective funds

Rogers

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE